THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. X. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER, 30, 1860. NO. 33.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PRICE.---Two Dollars a Year,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editors.

CLUBBING:

Six Copies for - - - $10
Ten " - - - $15
Twenty " - - - $25

All payments invariably in advance.

Any person procuring FIVE new subscribers and remitting Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (fifteen lines or less,) first insertion, One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Deductions made in favor of standing avertisements, for a square, as follows:

For three months, - - $3 50
For six months, - - $5 50
For twelve months, - - $8 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, Five Dollars a year.—longer ones in proportion.

A List of Premiums

Awarded by the Davie County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, at its Sixth Annual Fair, held at Farmington, on the 1st and 2nd days of November, 1860.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Greatest yield of Corn on 1 acre 90 bush., N. T. Brock, $5 00
2d greatest yield " " 49 bush., W. H. Perry, 3.00
Greatest yield of Wheat on 1 acre, 22 bus., M. Fulford, 5,00
Greatest yield Oats " 49 bush., M. Fulford, 3.00
2d " " 42 bush, N. T. Brock, 2.00
Greatest yield Irish Potatoes, on ¼ acre, B. S. Naylor, 2.00
Greatest yield Sweet " 40¼ bush, M. Fulford, 2 00
22 " " on ¼ acre, 40 bush., W. H. Perry, 1.00
Best specimen of Corn, W. H. Perry, 25
" " Tobacco, W. H. Perry, 1.00
" " B. F Lunn, 75
" " Jacob Eaton, 75
" " M. Cuthrell, 50
" " Thos. Ferebee, 50
Best specimen Irish Potatoes, L. Ward 25
" Sweet " L. Ward 25
" Cabbages, G. F. Howell 25
" Onions, B. S Naylor 25
" Beets L. Fulford 25
" Turnips, S. Douthit 25
" Pumpkins, L. Ward 25
" Peas, M Cuthrell 25
" Peaches, N. T Brock 25
" Apples, B. S. Naylor, 25
" Syrup, N. T. Brock 25
" exhibition of Fruit, 29 varieties, G. W. Johnson 2.00
2d best " " J. F. Cuthrell, 1 00

LIVE STOCK.

Best Stallion, Alex. Cooper, $5.00
Best Brood Mare, S. S. Ward 3 00
2d best " B. F. Lunn 2.00
3d best " Thos. Ferebee 1 00
Best Gelding, G. W. Johnson 3 00
2d best " Dr. J. W. Wiseman, 2 00
3d best " M. Fulford, 1.00
Best Colt over 2 & under 3 yrs., T. Ferebee 2.00
" " 1 " 2 T. M. Naylor 2.00
2d best " " " G. F. Howell 1 00
Best Colt under 1 yr. old, G. F. Howell 2.00
Best pair match Horses, W. W. Long 3 00
2d best " " S. Douthit 2.00
Best Filly, N. T. Brock 50
Best Jack, Thos. Brown 5.00
2d best " S. S. Ward, 3 00
Best Mule over 2 & under 3ys. B. F. Lunn 2 00
2d " " " S. Douthit 1.00
3d " " " G. F. Howell, 50
Best Mule over 1 & under 2 " 2.00
2d " " " G W Johnson 1.00
3d " " " " 50
Best Mule under 1 year old, Dr. J. W. Wiseman 2 00
2d " " " N. T. Brock 1.00
3d " " " Dr J. W. Wiseman, 50
Best " over 3 years old " 2 00
2d " " " B F. Lunn 1.00
Best Durham Bull, G. W. Johnson 2.00
" Cow and Calf, B. F. Lunn 1.00
2d best Cow and Calf, G. W. Johnson, 50
Best Devon Bull, M. Cuthrell 2.00
2d best " L. Ward 1.00
Best Devon Cow and Calf, M. Cuthrell 1.00
2d best " L. Ward 1.00
Best Devon Cow and Calf, M. Cuthrell 1.00
" Calf over 1 and under 2 yrs., B. F. Lunn 50
" " under 1 yr old, G. W. Johnson 50
2d best Calf under 1 yr old, B. F. Lunn 25
Best native Cow & Calf, Dr. J. W. Wiseman 1.00
2d best " " L. Ward 50
3d best " " W. H. Perry, 50
Best Cow, Dr. J. W. Wiseman, 75
2d best Cow, L. Ward 50
Heaviest Hog, (724 lbs.) M. Cuthrell 2.00
2d " N. T. Brock 1 50
Heaviest Hog 1 year old, M. Cuthrell 2.00
Best Sow and Pigs " 2.00
2d best " " " 1.00
3d " " " 50
Best pair Pigs " 1.00
Best Becon Ham, T. M. Naylor 50
Best pair Bremah Chickens, M. Cuthrell 25
2d best " L. Ward 25
Largest and best Coop " M. Cuthrell 25
Best pair Turkies, N. T. Brock 25
2d best " L. Ward 25
Best Yoke Oxen, G. W. Johnson 2.00
2d best " L. Ward 1.00
Best Durham Cow, M. Cuthrell 75
2d best " B. F. Lunn 50
Best Devon Heifer, G. W. Johnson 75
2d best " M. Cuthrell 50
Best Grade Durham, G. W. Johnson 50
3d " Devon Bull, 2 yrs., Dr. J. W. Wiseman 50

MECHANICS.

Best 2 Horse Plow, J. F. Cuthrell, $1.00
2d best 2 " " 50
Best 1 Horse Turn Plow " 50
2d best 1 " " 25
Best Corn Sheller, N. Travillion 1 00
" Grain Fan, L. Ward 2.00
" Wash Tub, B. S. Naylor 25
" Churn " 25
" Keeler " 15
" Wheel Barrow, " 25
" Sausage Stuffer, N. Travillion 25
" Tobacco Cutter, " 25
" Broach Holder, " 25

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

Best Wool Rools, Mrs. B. S. Naylor, 50
Best pair Bed Blankets, Mrs Dr. Wiseman 1.00
2d best " " Mrs. S E. Naylor 75
3d best " " Mrs. N. T. Brock, 50
Best Jeans Cloth, Mrs. M. Fulford 50
2d best " Mrs. B. F. Lunn, 40
3d best " Mrs. S. W. Naylor 30
4th " " Mrs. S. Douthit 25
5th " " Mrs. G. F Howell 25
Best Carpeting, Mrs. N. T. Brock 50
2d best " Mrs. L. Ward 40
Best Quilt, Miss M. C. Naylor 2.00
2d best " Mrs. L Ward 1.75
3d best " Mrs. M. Fulford 1.50
4th " " Mrs. I. N. Rich 1.25
5th " " Miss Emily Travillion 1.00
Best Coverlet, Mrs. M. Fulford 1 00
Best Counterpane, Mrs. N. T. Brock 1 00
2d best " Miss M. E. Naylor 75
Best Check Counterpane, Mrs. M. Fulford 50
2d best " Mrs. W. H. Perry 25
Best Yarn Socks, Miss Susan W. Naylor 25
Best Gloves, Miss M. E. Fulford 15
" Needle-work, Mrs. D. F. Chatham 50
2d best " Miss E V. Chinn 25
3d best " Miss E F. Brock 25
Best Drawing " 50
" Painting, Flag for Soc'ty, Miss E. V. Chinn 50
2d best " Miss E. F. Brock 25
Best Crotchet work, Miss Minnie Douthit 40
" Net Nubia, Miss M. E. Naylor 30
" Coat, " 1.00
" Pants, " 50
" Vest, Mrs. E. F. McCoy 40
" Boys Vest, " 30
" Shirts, Mrs. M. H Cuthrell 50
" Grecian Painting, Miss Kate Clouse 25
" Wax Flowers " 25
" " Fruit, " 50
" Bead Basket, Miss S. E. Ward 20
" " Watch Stand, " 15
" Hair Work, Miss Lou. Clouse 25
" Work " Miss Emaline Douthit 20
" Table Cloth, Miss Kate Clouse 50
" Sofa Pillow, Miss J. A. Johnson 25
" Bead Purse, Mrs Julia Cuthrell 25
" Shawl Blanket, Miss E. V. Chinn 25
" Corset, " 25
" Tweed Cloth, Mrs. M. Fulford 50
" Stripes, Miss M. E. Naylor 25
" Flax Cloth, Mrs. S. W Naylor 15
" Cotton " " 15
" Hearth Rug, Mrs. L Ward 25
" Lot Butter, " W. H. Perry 50
2d best " " Thos. Naylor 25
3d best " " L. Ward 25
Best Preserves, " Thos Naylor 25
2d best " " E. F. McCoy 15
3d best " " N. T. Brock 15
4th " " " L. Ward 15
5th " " " W H Perry 15
Best Jelly, Mrs. M. Fulford 25
2d best " " J. T. Cuthrell 15
3d best " Miss P. Lunn 15
Best Pickles, Mrs. Dr. Wiseman 25
2d best " " L. Ward 15
3d best " " W. H. Perry 15
Best Sponge Cake, Mrs. Julia Cuthrell 25
" Pound " " L. Ward 25

Salisbury Watchman.

DESTITUTION IN KANSAS.

It is now more than a year since any rain, save very light showers, and those few and are between, have fallen in Kansas. The effect has been an almost total failure of the crops. In favored localities, there has been a very short crop of corn; but wheat, oats, potatoes, buckwheat and garden vegetables have not reproduced their seed. The farmers have no marketable produce with which to purchase the means of life at the grocery stores, and many of their farms, already incumbered with mortgages at exhorbitant rates of interest, cannot of course be pledged for new liabilities. There has been a general prostration of business, and many of the producing classes have left the ill omened Territory. Appeals are made to the administration to put off the land sales and to furnish aid to the sufferers. Curious to say, all these whinings and apprehensions for relief come from three or four Kansas shriekers, who were sent out there as agents of the emigrant aid societies got up at the North to prevent the introduction of slavery in a region which is physically incompatible with slave labor. The settlers taken out by them were provided for by funds and clothing furnished by the females of New England, who devoted to their use the resources which ought to have gone to the support of their own families. Now these shriekers, after practising upon the credulity of simple minded women, apply for aid to the very administration whom they abused and vilified. They will next appeal to the people of the South to send clothing and provision to these starving shriekers after freedom.

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 22, 1860. 10-1y

PICTURES

ALL sizes—all colors—all prices,—with or without frames, at the BOOKSTORE.

POLITICAL.

For the Press.

The election of Lincoln as President of these United States is made the pretext for a fearful onslaugh on our Union, and a determination is openly proclaimed in many quarters, not to abide by the decision of a majority, because this decision secures a sectional triumph! This great nation, blessed beyond all others, is unfortunately torn by contending factions, and seems on the very verge of revolution.

The enquiry naturally suggests itself, what is the extent of the wrongs suffered that so arouses the fears and passions of men, as to obliterate the influence of patriotism, and outweigh every consideration of private and public interest? What cause have the men of the South to appeal to the God of battles for justice? On what issue is the determination made up to seek safety in a disruption of the Government which has only shown an almost unlimited capacity for good? Can the men of the South revive the strifes of the past to render the present issues with the North more strong? Have the slave States been constantly suffering wrong, while possessing themselves in patience, always yielding yet never satisfying the demands of the free States?—Let us appeal to the facts for a dicision.

From the adoption of the Constitution to the election of Martin Van Buren,—a period of 62 years, a Southern man occupied the honored post of Chief Executive of the nation, with the exception of the single term of each of the two Adams from Massachusetts. During this periord, that of nearly two generations, two-thirds of the foreign missions and the more important of domestic offices, were enjoyed by Southern men.

From 1841 to 1860 but two Presidents have been elected—Harrison and Fillmore—who were not emphatically the choice of the South, and really nominated and elected by the South. Of the six Presidents since 1841, three were Southern men.

It was the open boast of Southern statesmen as late as ten years ago, that the South had dictated the domestic policy of the nation!

The purchase of Louisiana Territory was at the instigation of the South!

The annexation of Texas was conceived by Southern minds and achieved by Southern votes! The war with Mexico, which added an Empire in extent to the Territory of the Republic, is due to the policy of Southern Soundary from the western of our of Texas to the Pacific Ocean. Has the South reason to complain of all this?

But our position is scarcely less improved in these series of years, in regard to the question of slavery. If, under the operation of the laws of climate and production, slavery has been extinguished in that little patch of States denominated New England, in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, the purchase of Louisiana has given us Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri as slave States, a region of country much larger than that from which State Sovereignty has eradicated human bondage!

The annexation of Texas in 1845, devoted to slavery a territory equal to New England, New York, and New Jersey, and the acquisition of New Mexico by conquest, in which slavery has been established by Territorial Law, carries that institution two degrees above the line of the Missouri compromise.

Can we complain that the territorial limits of slavery have been circumscribed, or go back to this history of its extension to strengthen the catalogue of our grievances?

But it is said that the perpetual agitation of this question, in and out of Congress, has driven the South to unjust concession, every one of which should have been made the cause of resistance to the Federal Government; and that each, as it followed the other in the order of succession, increased the intolerance and aggressions of the free North. The Missouri Compromise was the first in order. If this was wrong, the South has to blame only herself; for it came from a representative of a slave State, and was supported by the almost unanimous vote of Southern members in both Houses of Congress.

The South is then precluded by its own action from re-opening the issues then settled, and making them living issues at this time! Right or wrong, they belong to the dead past! A golden era of peace and general accord followed, until the elements of sectional strife were again let loose from their sealed cavern by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas Nebraska Bill.

Whether the South originated this act or not it united in solid phalanx to sustain it; while the North was almost alone in opposition to the measure. This reopened the agitation, happily set at rest, and again plunged the country into an excitement which has resulted in the birth of a party that now stands avowedly Sectional, openly aggressive and, by its doctrine, insults and defies the South.

Its principles are dangerous to our best interests, if an attempt be made to put them in practice. No man with a Southern heart will defend its fanatical fury, or excuse its menacing attitude towards those states coequal with the Commonwealth.

The very agitation of which we complain, has in one respect, accrued to our benefit; it has evolved the true principles on which the institution of slavery is based. It has convinced all Southern men of the moral right, the civil, and political benefit of slavery. It has done more; It has modified the opinion of a large number of men in the free States on this subject, and is gradually changing the opinion of the world, bringing it to regard slavery with more liberality.

We will not discuss the right of Secession, nor the inevitable horrors of Disunion. There is no excuse for disunion furnished by the election of Mr Lincoln. He has been elected according to law! With a majority of both Houses of Congress opposed to him, and unsustained by the Supreme Court, can do no harm to the South, nor to the country! He is powerless!

Let the South then give him a fair trial. His friends assure us that, as President, Mr. Lincoln will faithfully adhere to the provision of the Constitution as construed and understood by sound jurists at the South, and that he will protect the sovereignty and local institutions of the Southern States, slavery and all, quite as faithfully as he will protect the rights and interests of the North and of the whole country; that he is an able and an honest man, of unimpeached integrity, who will walk in the footsteps of Henry Clay and of President Fillmore. Would not that satisfy every Constitutional, Union-loving Southern man?

We have taken the above views from the National Intelligencer and recommend them to the consideration of every reflecting mind.

STOKES.

Governor's Message.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA:

GENTLEMEN:—Elected by the universal suffrages of a free people, you have assembled at the time appointed by law to consult together for the common good, and to adopt such measures as may be demanded by the public welfare.

Although your session opens amid political embarrassments in our Federal affairs, of a character calculated to excite in every patriotic mind, painful apprehensions for the maintainance of existing political relations with our Confederate States, yet we are surrounded here at home with such evidence of prosperity and happiness as to impress us with a deep sense of our many obligations to the Supreme Being who has graciously directed our councils in the past and upon whom must be our chief reliance threaten the future of our country.

Within the political period embracing the past two years, our people have been signally blessed with physical health; the return of agriculture, though somewhat diminished by the blighting influences of a drought that pervaded the country during the past season, have been such as to afford a reasonable reward to the labors of the husbandman; the increased yield of our mines furnishes gratifying evidence of the growing importance of that interesting branch of industry; the products of mechanical and manufacturing pursuits have steadily increased in amount and improved in quality; commerce has prospered, and the advantages of education have been more widely extended than heretofore, exhibiting as ever the natural result of social development and moral elevation.

The moral and material progress thus materially evinced, may be traced for a cause, directly and unerringly to the great system of Internal Improvements that has, for the past ten years, been prosecuted under the patronage of the State.

Our public works have steadily advanced from their beginning point on to the Atlantic Ocean far into the interior of the country, stimulating as they progress every department of industry by offering new facilities of transportation, and opening up sources of public wealth that have hitherto slumbered, and otherwise would have continued to slumber in their natural barrenness.

Guided by the example of my predecessors, I will proceed to lay before you the operations of the Government for the political period designated, and respectfully to suggest the adoption of such measures as, to me, the public interests may seem to require. More detailed statements than will be compatible with the nature of this communication will be furnished by the heads of the several departments in their regular biennial reports.

PUBLIC DEBT AND FINANCES.

The subject to which I shall first invite your attention, deeming it of primary importance, is the condition of the finances of the State.

A rigid observance of the public faith is a sentiment deeply impressed upon the minds and hearts of the people of North Carolina, and the more sacredly cherished because of the fact that in all our past history that faith has received no tarnish.—This well known disposition of the public mind forbids a doubt that you will see that ample provision is made to meet beyond every contingency, the accruing interests on the public debt, and for the payment of the principal upon maturity. And happily for us, the discharge of this duty, as will appear from the examination of our financial affairs, will not so much require additional legislation and the imposition of increased taxes as the abstaining from such new and combined measures as may diminish the present receipt of the Treasury.—The following abstract, taken from the books of the public Treasurer, exhibits the amount of the debt of the State on the 1st day of October last, the beginning of the present fiscal year, together with the purposes of which it was contracted:

For the N C Railroad,	$3,000,000	
For A & N C Railroad,	1,468,505	
For Western N C Railroad	1,150,000	
For Wil'n Ch'tte & R'd'f R	400,000	
For Fayet & West Railroad	300,000	
For Gaston & Wilm'n Railroad	85,000	
		$6,383,505
For Plankroads	130,000	
For Rivers and Canals	200,000	
For Lunatic Asylum	200,000	
For Literary Fund	81,000	
For General purposes	1,530,000	2,746 000
Total indebtedness,		$9,129,505

In the foregoing list it embraced a debt of $300,000, for which the State was originally liable, as endoser for the Cape Fear River Navigation Company, and for which she became responsible as principal, upon the purchase of the property and effects of that Company.

In addition to the foregoing actual indebtedness, the public faith is pledged to the following Railroad Companies in the amounts named, upon a compliance with certain conditions set forth in their respective charters, and in a balance of appropriation to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation works:

To Wil C & R d R R Co	$1,709 900
To West N C R R Co	2 870,000
To Fayette & West R R Co	100 000
To C F & D R Nav Works	20,000
	$4,699,900

These companies have so far complied with the provisions of their charters, entitling them to the aid of the State, as to leave no doubt that the whole of the above sum will be called for by them within a few years, with the exception of $1,000,000, of the amount guarantied to the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, which will not be required, because of the fact that their road will be completed to the French Broad River, its present terminus, for a sum less, by that amount, than was originally contemplated. The State is also liable, by endorsement, for the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, in the sum of $150,000. A loss on account of which, however, need not be apprehended, as the Company has ample means to discharge their debt at maturity. The precise time at which the moneys becoming due the foregoing Railroad Companies, will be applied for, is by no means certain; it is not at all probable, however, that more than $1,500,000 [illegible] the amounts of indebtedness to $10,629,505; the annual interest on which together with the average annual expenditures of the government, $98,000, will give the sum of $728,434 76, as an annual charge upon the Public Treasury for the present and coming years. This, it will be observed, embraces the interest on the maximum amount of debt for that period, which will not, however, have been contracted until some time in the next year, for which reason, a deduction of several thousand dollars should be made from the sum stated as necessary for the one year and the same amount added to that required for the other. The receipts into the Treasury, from the ordinary sources of revenue were, for the past two years, as follows:

Receipts for 1857-58	$618,964 48
Receipts for 1959-60	691 919 54
To al receipts for the last two years	$1,310 884 02

To this sum should be added $14,279.-72, due from two defaulting Sheriffs, and for which judgments have been obtained against the sureties on their official bond.

The estimated receipts for the present and ensuing years, are, as I am informed by the Public Treasurer, as follows:

Estimated receipts for 1860-61	$866 102 39
Estimated receipts for 1861-62	869 822 67
Total est'd receipts for next two years	$1 726 425 06

It thus appears that the liabilities of the State can be met without any increase of the taxes at your present session; and, indeed, that they may be reduced without detriment to the public service.

This statement, however, is predicated on the supposition that the Sinking Fund will be charged with the payment of $170,-000, of the public debt falling due prior to the 1st Oct., 1863. The present condition and prospective receipts of that Fund, as will hereafter more fully appear, will justify such a course, and I therefore recommend that it be directed by the Legislature.

To meet the principal of the present liabilities, the State has the following stocks and effects:

Raleigh & Gaston R R. stock, par value,		$ 487 500
North Carolina, do do	do	2 000.000
" Preferred 6 per cent.	do	1 000,000
A & N. C. R. R. stock	do	1 068,600
Western N.C. do	do	1,130.000
Ark. & Cherokee Canal stock	do	350.000
Bonds of Wilm. Charl'te & Ruth. R R Co,		400,000
Bonds of Fayetteville and West. "		300,000
Debt due from A. & N C. "		400,000
In trust on "		72,000
Principal of Sinking Fund,		457,840
		$7,663,140

A reliable provision has been made for the payment of the public debt, as it falls due, by the creation of a Sinking Fund. The receipts of this Fund consist of the dividends of all the railroad stocks owned by the State, and such balances as may remain in the Public Treasury, from time to time, after paying all current demands upon it. The whole amount of the Fund at this time is $457,040. The following are its receipts for the two past fiscal years, together with the sources from whence derived:

Receipts by dividends on N. C. R R stock,	$220.000
Receipts by dividends on Ral. & Gas. do	78,000
Receipts, Surplus Revenue,	100.000
Interest on Bonds,	21.570
Total receipts for the last two years,	$419.570

The rapidly increasing business of our railroads gives the highest assurance that this Fund will prove fully equal to the great purpose for which it was established. After the present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short of half a million dollars, and may possibly exceed that amount.

An obvious [illegible] may [illegible] when [illegible] in the present time, is to be found in the fact that they are constructed mainly by slave labor, which, for all purposes not requiring mechanical skill, is undoubtedly the cheapest that can be employed.

No more conclusive evidence of this fact could be desired than that furnished by a comparison of the cost of ours with the cost of roads constructed with a different kind of labor.

Our great line of road, from Beaufort Harbor to Cowans, (Duck Town,) on the Tennessee line, a distance of 560 miles, will, when completed, cost $12 610,000. Of this line of road 348 miles have been actually completed; 50 miles more let to contract, and the remainder, 162 miles, has been surveyed and careful estimates made of the cost, so that the entire cost of the road when finished, may be stated with almost exact certainty. On the other hand, we find, that the Erie road, in the State of New York, some 400 miles in length, cost $32,000,000. Or differently stated, the cost of our road will be $22,000 while that of the Erie is $80,000 per mile. A clear profit on the former of $1,550 per mile, would give a dividend of 6 per cent., while on the latter it would require a nett profit of $4,800 per mile to give the same dividend. Like comparisons between roads similarly situated will never fail, it is believed, to develop the fact of the uperior cheapness of slave labor when employed in the construction of railroads.

Financially and socially this is an important fact for us. It gives the assurance that our railroad investments will prove dividend paying stocks, and that the public debt, contracted for the construction of these works, will be finally liquidated thereby. I have an abiding conviction that many of the present generation will live to see our public debt paid off by receipts from railroads, and the roads themselves left unencumbered, yielding a richer revenue to the State than has heretofore been collected by taxation, and superseding, entirely, the necessity for taxation.

The fact is an important one too, in a social point of view, as it teaches us, that there is a proper division of labor, which if wisely observed, will avoid all possible conflict of interests, and enure to the advantage of all. This division consists in the employment of slave labor where physical force rather than an exercise of the [illegible] faculties, in its profitable pursuit, to the white race, where these qualities are mainly, and almost exclusively to be found.

The marshalling of labor upon this principle, is dictated, it is believed, by a sound public policy, as tending to the development of that variety of the industrial employment, and the perfection of that mechanical and manufacturing skill, that go to make up the power of a State; and to that harmony of interests, so necessary to every well organized society.

RAILROADS.

The State having embarked largely in works of internal improvements, their condition and prospects will furnish, doubtless, an interesting subject of your deliberations.

By virtue of an act of the Legislature, at its last Session, the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Works were purchased for the State by the Governor, at a sale directed by the first mortgage creditors, for the sum of $365,000. No purchase money was paid beyond that on debts of prior lien to those for which the State was responsible, and which were secured by a second mortgage. The amount thus paid, is $34,730 97-100 and the amount secured by second mortgage to the State, is $300,000, upon which $35,385 of interest was due at the time of the sale.

Soon after the sale, the entire works and property of the Company were transferred to the State, and have been since managed by a commission, as directed by the Act. Many useful repairs have been made under the direction of this commission and the river been opened for navigation, with a minimum depth of five feet water, from Fayetteville to the Gulf, in the midst of the Coal fields, a distance of 81 miles. The navigation is temporarily suspended in consequence of an accident occasioned by a recent freshet, to which, these works will be more or less liable, until substantially rebuilt. A report from the Commission, giving a detailed account of their operations, will be laid before you at an early day, for which occasion, I will reserve such suggestions relative to this improvement as I may deem necessary to its maintenance.

By the provisions of an act of 1856-7, the Public Treasurer was required to deliver to the Al. & Ches. Canal Co. $100,000 in the bonds of the State upon the opening of their work for navigation.

In April 1859, I made a personal examination of that improvement throughout its entire length, and found that it afforded fair navigation for the class of vessels engaged in our inland commerce, which fact being duly certified to the Treasurer by the Board of Int. Imp., the bonds of the State, to the amount named, were delivered to the Co'y. This Canal, when fully completed, will give a depth of 8 feet water throughout, and a uniform width of 65 feet, and is destined to exert an important influence upon the commerce of a very productive section of the State. Further reference will be made to it before your session terminates.

The F. & W. Railroad is now completed, as I am informed, to the Coal Fields in Chatham. A connection between that and the N. C. Railroad is much to be desired, and I respectfully recommend the subject to your favorable consideration.

The W. C. & R. Railroad is progressing satisfactorily towards completion, and promises advantages to the public fully commensurate with the gigantic character of the undertaking. The many difficulties already overcome by the company having it in charge afford the highest evidences of the energy and enterprise of the people residing in the section of country thro' which it passes, and for the capabilities of that portion of our State. The eastern division of the road has been completed from a point near Wilmington to the distance of 75 miles, and the western division, from Charlotte, a distance of 25 miles. The greater part of the remaining portion of the work is under contract and well advanced. I am informed that the company will probably ask a further loan from the State, to enable them to complete their work, and all things considered, such a request will present high claims upon your favorable consideration.

It will be recollected that the terms upon which the patronage of the State has been extended to this enterprise are not so favorable as those upon which others of our leading works of improvement have been aided. In others of our railroad companies, two thirds of the capital stock has been taken by the State, and a liberal loan made, afterwards for the completion of their works, while in the case of this company, the aid of the State consists of a loan of $8000 per mile of finished road, secured by a mortgage on all the property of the company. When the importance of this road to the public is considered it is apprehended that it will be difficult to discover a satisfactory reason for making so wide a difference between it and the works of a similar character in dispensing the public patronage. In view of which, and the further fact that the mortgage now held by the State will prove an ample security for the loan heretofore made, and the one that will probably be asked for, I would respectfully, but earnestly recommend, that such further loan as may be necessary to complete their works be made to the company. Otherwise, it will be driven to effect a loan upon second mortgage, at a great sacrifice of the interests of the stockholders, and to the embarrassment of the enterprise itself.

The first division of the Western N. C. railroad, extending from Salisbury to Morganton, a distance of 80 miles, has been completed to within eleven miles of its termination, and the second division, from Morganton to the Western portal of the Blue Ridge tunnel, a distance of 40 miles, let to contract, upon which, the grading is now being executed From this point to the present terminus of the road on the French Broad River, near Ashville, a distance of but 20 miles, the work has not been let to contract because of the prohibiting restrictions of the Company's Charter.

These restrictions now interpose serious obstacles to the progress of this great work and can no longer subserve any useful purpose. I therefore, recommend that they be removed by the Legislature.

The importance of such legislation will the more fully appear, when it is borne in mind that, the second division of the road extends to the Western portal of the Blue Ridge tunnel, and consequently, embraces what is known as the mountain section, which is by far the most costly portion of the work. Now, if it be required to fully complete this division, before letting the work beyond the mountains to contract, that part of the road lying within the limits of the mountain section, and costing some million and a half of dollars, will be rendered totally useless, while the division beyond the mountains is being constructed.

It was originally designed to extend this road so as to form a connection with the chain of roads passing through the State of Tennessee to the Mississippi River, and the work has now connection and allowing the company to progress with the work as rapidly as the circumstances of the country will admit.

From the present terminus of the road, near Asheville, two routes have been surveyed to the Tennessee line, & both found to be entirely practicable at comparatively a moderate cost. The one lies in almost a due west course, thro' the counties of Haywood, Macon, Jackson and Cherokee, terminating at Cowans (Duck Town) and the other in a northernly direction, along the French Broad River and terminating at the Paint Rock, 46 miles below Asheville. At both of these points of termination, connections can be had with the Tennessee roads.

The selection of either one of these routes, to the exclusion of the other, would fail to accomodate a large number of our fellow citizens residing beyond the Blue Ridge, who have heretofore cheerfully contributed their rateable part towards appropriations for the construction of roads east of the mountains, with no other advantage to themselves than the mere hope held out of their extension among them at a future day. To disappoint this reasonable expectation, now that millions have been expended to overcome the great mountain barrier, would prove a sore disappointment to them, and would, in my opinion, be a departure from a true economical policy. These routes point in different directions and, consequently, each would secure a business that the other could not, and both would serve as valuable contributors to the main line of the road east of Asheville.

I would therefore earnestly recommend, that the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, be allowed to construct their road over both the routes above designated, and that the State contribute as heretofore.

As every delay in forming these connections will result in injury to investments already made, I would suggest no other restriction upon the progress of the work than a simple limitation as to the amount of money to be paid, annually by the State; such a limitation being, in my opinion, necessary to a safe administration of the public finances.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad is an unusually well constructed work and in successful operation. As was the case with others of our roads, for the first few years after completion, it has, as yet, yielded no dividends to the Stockholders; but the present earnings of the road, as reported to me, give satisfactory assurance that it will at an early day be classed among our dividend paying roads.

This company will, as I am informed, ask that the State loan of $400,000 with the back interest, amounting to $72,000, be converted into preferred stock and the road released from the mortgage upon it in favor of the State.—The acceding to such a proposal would tend to facilitate the operations of the Company and could not result in any injury to the State, as no reasonable doubt can exist that, the Company would be able to pay 6 per cent, annually on such preferred stock, after the present year. A similar policy was pursued towards the North Carolina Railroad Company with marked beneficial consequences.

The report of the Commissioner to examine into the affairs of this company has been handed in within the past few days, and is herewith transmitted.

The Wilmington & Manchester road, in which the State has a small interest, has as yet yielded no dividends, in consequence, as is believed, of pecuniary embarrassments incurred in its construction.

The condition of the other Companies, in which the State is a stockholder, will more satisfactorily appear from the following exhibit of dividends paid by them in the last and present years:

	1859-60	
By N C R R Co 6 per ct on preferred stock,	$120 000	
By 2 and 3 p ct on com. stock,	150,000	
		$270,000
By Wilm&Weld R R Co 8 p ct	$212,632	
Ral & Gas R R Co 4 & 6 p ct	97,330	309,962
Total dividends paid in 1859-60		579 962

The fact of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company paying but four per cent. dividend in 1860, is to be accounted for by a change of their financial year, which embraces but eight months of that period.

In support of the policy here recommended as the proper one to be pursued towards our works of internal improvement, no more weighty argument could be offered than the general benefits resulting from such as have already been completed. These are everywhere to be witnessed, and especially in the increased value of real estate. The assessed value of real estate in N. C, at the several periods named below, is as follows:

In 1815, $53,521,513—In 1836, $51,021,317—In 1850. $55,600.000—In 1855, $98,075,969—In 1860, $126,000,000.

It thus appears that from 1815 to 1836, a period of twenty years, the value of our real estate actually decreased, while there was only an increase of $2.100,000 from 1815 to 1850, a period of thirty-five years. From 1850 to 1860, ten years, the increase has been $70,400,000. Now, it will be recollected, that most of our works of internal improvement have been constructed since the year 1850.

In that year we had but 250 miles of railroad, and that of a very imperfect character, while in the present year we have 834 miles of road in actual operation.

The increased value of real estate since 1850, will alone yield a revenue, at the present rate of taxation, of $140,400.

Results like these will remove all doubt that the State has pursued a wise policy, since 1850, towards works of this character.

AGRICULTURE.

An increase in the value of real estate is naturally accompanied by improvements in agriculture and an increase in the returns of agricultural labor. Among the most interesting evidences of the advance made in this branch of our industry, and of the spirit manifested in the cultivation of the soil, are the agricultural fairs now annually held in many parts of the State. These assemblies of the people greatly tend to the dissemination of intelligence and practical information upon the subject of farming, and it is well worthy of your consideration whether they be not deserving the patronage of the State.

Further to give direction to individual enterprise, I would respectfully recommend the establishment of a Board of Agriculture, with the power to divide the State into agricultural districts, and to make suitable provisions for the giving of instruction in this branch of science. The creation of such a Board would be attended with a trifling expense, and the appropriation of a small amount towards the salary of a teacher in each district, in aid of individual and county contributions, it is confidently believed, would be a wise expenditure of the public money.

EDUCATION.

Since the last Session of the Legislature our whole system of Common Schools, has been still further improved in its practical operation, and attended, perhaps, with greater usefulness than at any former period. Under this system the means of education, in the primary branches, are placed within the reach of every child of the State.

There was distributed to the several counties, for school purposes, by the Commissioners of the Literary Fund, in 1859, $180,850 08, and a like amount the present year.

By virtue of a provision contained in the charter of the Bank of North Carolina, the Public Treasurer subscribed for the Literary Fund, the capital stock of that Bank, an amount equal to the stock belonging to Fund in the Bank of the State of North Carolina, the charter of which expired on the 1st Jan'y last In order to make payment of the first and second instalments of the newly subscribed stock, that officer visited the city of New York and negotiated a temporary loan, in specie, upon highly favorable terms, and such a could not have been procured otherwise than by his presence there This loan has been since paid off by payments made upon the stock in the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

A report from the Commissioners of the Literary Fund will be laid before you.

Our Common School System was established in the year 1840, before which time there was no instruction imparted in the state at the public expense. After an experience of twenty years it will not prove uninteresting to observe the extent of the influence of this sytem upon the general interests of education. And while it will not be pretended that the progress made within that period is wholly attributable to our Common Schools, yet, it must be confessed that they have been mainly instrumental in awakening among our people a lively spirit on the subject of education.

The following comparative Statement exhibits with reasonable accuracy, the extent of that progress.

	1840	1860
Number of small Colleges	3	6
do Female do	1	13
do Academics & select schools	141	350
do Primary Schools	632	4000
Whole number of Colleges and School s	777	4369
	1840	1860
Number of scholars at College	158	910
do at Female do	125	1,500
do at Academies& sel schools.	4,398	15,000
do at Primary Schools,	14,000	160,000
Whole number of Scholars,	18.681	177,400

Most of our Colleges and High Schools have been established by, and are now under the control of the several denominations of Christians, which is a fact not to be regretted, since the natural friends of education are to be found among those who are engaged in the advancement of religion and morals.

Before closing with this subject I would make brief mention of the two Military Institutions recently established at Charlotte and Hillsborough. Though not so classed, they maintain a standard of education in the branches taught, fully as high as that which obtains in our best Colleges. I respectfully commend these institutions to your favorable consideration, as worthy of the patronage of the State.

BOUNDARY LINE.

An Act of the Legislature, at its late session, made provision for running and re-marking the boundary line between N. C. and Virginia By virtue of the powers invested in me by the Act, I made several ineffectual efforts to procure a Commissioner to act on the part of this State with such Commissioner as might be appointed by the Gov. of Va. It is believed, that compensation allowed by the law is inadequate to procure the services of a competent person to discharge the duty assigned. The importance and delicacy of the office cannot well be over-estimated, and the best talent should be employed in its execution.

In the course of my correspondence with the Governor of Virginia, on the subject, I was advised that there was then, a proposition before the Legislature of that State for running the line throughout its entire length. Whether the proposition was adopted, or not, I have not been informed. This was the first intimation I had heard that the line was not already distinctly marked in other parts than those designated in our Act.

It is important that the location of the line should be clearly understood by the people of the States, for which reason, I would respectfully suggest the adoption of such legislation as may be thought necessary to accomplish that object.

Since the last adjournment of the Legislature, the Hon. Thos. Ruffin resigned his office of Judge of the Supreme Court, in consequence of his health's failing to such an extent as to conflict, in his opinion, with an efficient discharge of his duties. The retirement of this able and faithful officer, furnishes a suitable occasion for a public acknowledgement of the inestimable value of his services to the State.

The vacancy thus caused, was temporarily filled by the Governor and Council of State, by the appointment of the Hon. Matthias E Manly, to that office; upon the acceptance of which, he resigned his office of Judge of the Superior Courts, and the Hon. George Howard was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Hon David F. Caldwell and the Hon. Jesse G. Shepherd, also, resigned their offices as Judges of the Superior Courts. The Hon. James W. Osborne was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the former, and the Hon. Robert S. French, that of the latter.

It will devolve upon you, at your present session, to fill these vacancies by your permanent appointments.

TAXATION AND REVENUE.

During the present year, the question of taxation and the principles upon which taxes should be imposed, have occupied to a very considerable extent, the attention of the people Propositions have been presented, in the public discussions of the day, favoring the mode of taxing property according to value; in some instances, with a limited power in the Legislature of discrimination, and in others, without the power of discriminatiog either "in favor of, or against any particular class of persons or any particular species of property." All of these propositions involve, as an incident, such an alteration of the Constitution of the State, as to require of the Legislature to tax slaves according to value, instead of by enumeration, as at present.

The principle of taxing property, according to value, may, certainly, be introduced with advantage, to a limited extent, in every revenue system; and could we imagine a condition of society where the circumstances of men, and their mode of life were the same, and the property owned by them of a like nature and kind, it might be introduced generally, with equity and justice. But it is apprehended that such state of society will not be found in North Carolina.

The kind of property owned by our people, and the uses to which applied, are widely variant in their character. So, too, with their mode of life, their occupations and pursuits. Some own property of a useful and necessary kind, and which tends, in its use, to increase the public wealth and the general comforts of life; others, such as is not necessary, and which, in its employments, fosters the growth of luxury, ministers merely to the pleasures and, too often, to the vicious propensities of our nature.

Now, to act upon the general principle of taxing all property a uniform percentage upon the value, without regard to its character or kind, and the uses to which it may be applied, whether it be employed in creating and multiplying the means of human existence, or in the wasting of life and the enervation of the vital powers of man, by cherishing luxurious indulgencies, whether in the encouragement of that honest industry that strengthens both body and mind, or the growth of vice and idleness, that weaken both, is to my mind, to violate the plainest principles of political economy, to disregard the intelligent experience of mankind, and to sacrifice the best interests of society to the delusive teachings of a false philosophy.

It is claimed for this plan of taxation that it involves a principle of equality. It certainly does, and therein lies the argument against it. It would treat as equal those things which in themselves, are not equal, and which, the public welfare requires should not be treated with equal favor by the government. It would impose an equal tax on a given amount invested by the merchant in sugar and coffee, which are among the necessaries of life, and the same amount invested by the retailer of ardent spirits, in the merchandise pertaining to his vocation, an equal tax upon books of useful instruction, and others of like value, that tend to the cultivation of a vitiated taste; in fine it would obliterate the ordinary distinctions between virtues and vice, which a moral people should keep constantly in view, in every branch of legislation.

It is said, however, by some of the advocates of this plan, that property, when employed in a way to lead to vice and idleness, should be taxed at a higher rate than when otherwise used, and that this may be done by requiring persons thus employing it to pay a tax for the license, or the privilege of so using their property.

This, certainly, would be an ingenious mode of escaping from some of the evil consequences of a practical application of this principle, and carries with it the admission, that it is not a principle that will admit of a general, but only a limited and qualified employment.

A further examination of the subject, will discover still other considerations that will require a departure from this principle.

According to our present revenue law, most of the banking capital bears a tax of 75 cents on the share of $100, in addition to an amount paid upon the profits of banking, equal to the tax upon the profits of money loaned at interest. The business of banking, as is well known, usually yields with us, a clear profit of from eight to twelve per cent. annually, while persons having money at interest are prohibited, by law from receiving more than six per cent.

Now, here is an instance of a discrimination between property employed in different ways, which, it is believed, will generally be conceded to be just. It is a distinction founded in the fact that, though both modes of employment may be equally useful to the public, the one yields a larger profit than the other, and consequently, is capable of bearing a heavier tax.

A discrimination should be made, it is submitted, between the different kinds of property, with reference to their relative advantages to the public at large. For instance, by our revenue law, a tax of one dollar on the hundred dollars value, is imposed upon pleasure carriages, gold and silver plate, jewelry and luxuries of the like kind; while a tax of but twenty cents, is imposed on a hundred dollars worth of land. And this, because of the fact, that one is a mere luxury, while the other is a necessary; the one diminishes the public wealth, the other increases it. Yet, the principle of *ad valorem* taxation, would make no distinction between them, but place an equal amount of taxes upon equal values of each. And, shall it be said that land, upon which human habitations are built and bread is made for the sustenance of life, and from the productions of which commerce and manufactures, and indeed all the occupations of men, derive vitality and support, shall be placed upon a footing of equality, as regards taxation with pleasure carriages, gold and silver plate and the like articles of property that minister merely to our luxurious tastes, and withdraw from useful employments the amount of capital invested in them?

There are still other considerations that should be kept in view, in the shaping of a proper system of Revenue, wholly inconsistent with the idea of making no discrimination between different kinds of property.

A very considerable number of our citizens make no surplus from the employment of their property, beyond the bare support of their families, and a law that would impose a tax upon every article of property without distinction, would have the effect to deprive them of some of the prime necessaries of life. The interests of the people of this State require, in my opinion, that many articles of property should be entirely exempt from taxation. Thus far the principle upon which it is proposed to collect the revenue of the State, has been considered with reference to its application to the various objects of property and different modes of their employment. It is proposed now, to consider the rule as applicable to persons in their several occupations requiring the employment of mental and physical powers alone.

The proposition, that, in the collection of revenue, it is unjust and inexpedient "to discriminate in favor of or against any particular class of persons," it is admitted, would be found equally as fallacious, as that which would forbid a discrimination between the different kinds of property. The injustice and inexpediency of such a rule cannot be more clearly illustrated, than by citing an instance of its application in our present revenue law. One of the provisions of that law, imposes a tax of one per cent. on the income from the various learned professions, the salaries of State and County officers, of the officers of corporations and individual employments, when the amount received by any one person exceeds $500. Here, there is no discrimination made between the lawyer and the mechanic, the physician and the overseer, the State or county officer, whose labor is performed within doors, and the railroad engineer, who, in conducting the locomotive, is exposed to the inclemencies of the weather and the many dangers incident to his profession; they are all treated alike under the rule of equal taxation. Such a rule, I maintain, is erroneous in its application to the imposition of taxes to discriminate in favor of particular classes of persons engaged in certain pursuits. While I regard it as altogether proper, to impose a tax upon the income of persons engaged in many of the learned professions; upon salaried officers of the State and counties, and of some corporations. I consider it inexpedient to impose any tax at all upon the mechanical and like employments, for the reasons that, the former are capable of bearing a tax, while the latter is not, in consequence of the fact, that such employments are, as yet in their infancy with us, and usually yield but little more than a bare support for the persons engaged in them. They are rather the proper objects of the fostering care and protection of the government than fit subjects of taxation.

In collection of revenue from proceeds of individual occupations, especial regard should be had, 1st, to the lucrative character of the employments; 2d, to the comparative ease and freedom from risk with which the labor pertaining to them is performed; 3d, their relative advantage to the public at large, and consequent claim upon the government for protection; and discriminations should be made, for, or against the particular classes of persons engaged in them, accordingly as these considerations may indicate.

It were difficult indeed, to lay down any general rule of taxation suitable to any condition of society and adapted to the ever changing circumstances of a people. However this may be, it is confidently believed, that upon a full consideration of the subject, it will clearly appear that a general and unqualified system of *ad valorem* taxation, is not adapted to the condition of our people. In which event, there would be no necessity for an amendment of the Constitution to produce conformity to such a system. It will be borne in mind, that there is, in the Constitution, no limitation upon the power of the Legislature to increase or reduce the taxes upon slave property, whether the one or the other may become necessary to produce a just relation between the amount of taxes collected from that and other kinds of property.—The limitation consists in requiring uniformity of the poll tax upon white persons and slaves, white *males* only between the ages of 21 and 45 years, and *all* slaves between the ages of 12 and 50 years, being subject to such a tax.

Whether this provision be a just one or not, can in no way be more satisfactory determined than by a consideration of its practical operation. The slaves of the State, according to a estimate made from the late census, may be rated at 315 000 in number. While the white population numbers some 800,000. The amount of taxes collected from the former, as appears from the Comptroller's books, is $127,662 and from the latter 753,332, for the present year. These sums when apportioned among the entire population of each, would allow 40 cents for slave and 6¾ cents for each white person.

Now, when the advantages derived from the government, by the various classes of our citizens be considered, it is submitted that the provisions of our constitution referred to, is in its practical operation, as above illustrated, substantially just towards all. It is not however, as a financial but as a social question, that this proposition of amendment assumes its chief importance.

The entire exports of the surplus products of North Carolina, amount in value, as far as careful enquiry enables me to determine, to $12,000,000 annually, of which $11,000 000 at the least, may be stated as resulting directly and immediately from slave labor. This being taken as correct, it appears then that our whole social fabric is based upon and sustained by slave labor. There is scarcely an occupation of our people, whether mechanical, manufacturing, mercantile or professional, that does not mainly depend upon it for a support. Without it not a railroad could be built; and of those already constructed, there would not exist the means of preventing their going to decay.—Upon this labor rests the public credit; and without it, the State could not procure a dollar in the market, though for the most useful purpose, because she would be wholly unable to pay the interest on the public debt already contracted. In a word, the social and material prosperity of our people, and their means of living greatly depend upon this species of labor. Its loss, with us, could never be fully supplied; for the most productive portion of our territory would not and could not be cultivated by the white race.

In view of these facts, it is clearly the part of a prudent legislation to avoid carefully every measure that would tend to the expulsion of this species of labor from the State. Already there exists a heavy drain upon it in consequence of the greater profits resulting from its employment in the more Southern States.

That the repeal of the clause of the Constitution in question, and the consequences that would inevitably flow from that act, would add another and a powerful influence to those already existing to expel slaves from the State, does not, to my mind, admit of a doubt.

Furthermore, the Constitution as it exists is consistent with itself. All free men have the right of voting for members of both branches of the Legislature, and all are required to pay a poll tax towards the support of the Governm't. Were this tax repealed, there would exist that anomaly in free government of the power of imposing taxes resting with one portion of our people while the duty of paying them would remain to the other. Considered from this point of view, this feature of our constitution, which is sought to be abrogated, affords a highly useful protection to all kinds of property, of whatever nature.

Before concluding this subject, I would respectfully suggest a revision of our revenue law with a view to its amendment in such particulars as the public interests may require.

I would especially recommend an amendment of the clause imposing a tax upon incomes and salaries, upon the principle heretofore indicated. It is believed that the condition of the public finances will admit of a reduction of the tax on land from 20 to 15 cts. on the $1000 value. Such a reduction I deem necessary to the establishing of a just relation between the land tax and that imposed upon other property of a like kind.

FEDEBAL RELATIONS.

I would that I could, consistently with a due regard to the public interests, conclude this communication with a reference simply to our domestic affairs. It is impossible however, to close the eyes to the perilous condition of the confederacy, growing out of the agitation that has for many years been kept up against the institution of African slavery as existing in the South.

The Republic has at last fallen upon those evils, against which the Father of the Country so solemnly warned us in his parting advice; —It is distinctly and widely divided by "parties founded upon geographical discriminations."

The great body of the people of the Northern and Southern States entertain diametrically opposite opinions upon the subject of Slavery; the former, that it is a moral evil and a sin; the latter, that it is a system of labor eminently well adapted to our climate and soil, right and proper within itself, and that so far from being a sin, its establishment among us is one of the Providences of God for civilizing and Christianizing that benighted race

Were these sentiments entertained as abstract opinions merely, they would occasion but little disturbance to the government. It is far otherwise, however. This sentiment, with the people of the North, has assumed the form of a bold and aggressive fanaticism that seeks the annihilation of slavery in the South, at all hazards, and regardless of consequences. That such is its aim, the object and end of its hourly and daily labors, can no longer be the subject of a doubt.

Impelled by this spirit, the Northern States have violated our rights to an extent that would scarcely have been borne by any other people on earth. They have deprived us of our property, through lawless mobs, acting under the sanction of a high public opinion, and often, too, with the connivance of their constituted authorities. Organized societies, with them, have sent emmissaries among us to incite the slaves to insurrection and bloodshed. Inflamatory publications, counselling slaves to rise against their masters, have been systematically circulated throughout the South by the dominant party of the North, sanctioned and endorsed by its most influential leaders. The Legislatures of a large majority of the non-slaveholding States have, by solemn enactments, openly and shamelessly annulled a provision of the Constitution of the United States, for the rendition of fugitive slaves and have legislated directly and pointedly, with the view to prevent the owner from recovering such property.

Courts of justice among them have, upon more than one occasion, totally disregarded a law of Congress enacted to secure our rights of property, and delivered, over fugitive slaves to attendant mobs, with a knowledge of their purpose to prevent reclamation by force.

But little more than a year since, an armed organization was deliberately planned and set on foot by political societies, and men high in public confidence at the North, for the purpose of heading an insurrection of slaves against their masters. The invaders came, and in the night time, fell upon a weak and unsuspecting community and murdered peacable and unarmed citizens.

When captured and executed for their treason and murder, they were lamented by the great body of the people of the North, as tho' they had fallen in the performance of some meritorous public service. It may be doubted whether history furnishes another instance among a civilised people where treason and murder have been sympathized with. Since which time, men most prominent in these demonstrations have been elevated to the highest offices of the State, thus evincing the deep and pervading sentiment of hostility in the North towards the institutions and the people of the South.

Such of the invaders as escaped, were harbored in the non-slaveholding States and upon demand made, according to the forms of the constitution, the executives of two of those States, Ohio and Iowa, pointedly refused to perform their sworn constitutional obligations by surrendering them to the justice they had fled.

Enormities like these could not have been perpetrated towards the people of any foreign nation without involving the country in a war. Indeed it is now but too manifest that the people of the South are not in this confederacy that protection for their property which the subjects of Great Britain, France or any other foreign country can claim and enforce against us. Should the subjects of any foreign government be despoiled of their property by the people of Massachusetts or any other non slaveholding State restitution and indemnity would be made by our government, on demand, or refusals and war against the U. S. would enforce indemnity. But should the people of Massachusetts forcibly deprive a citizen of N. C. of his property, he would have no such remedy and indeed no remedy at all, since the constitution which provides for such cases has been wholly annulled by the State of Massachusetts.

The forbearance with which the South has borne these indignities and wrongs, has utterly failed to secure a corresponding forbearance upon the part of our aggressors The spirit of fanaticism by which they are influenced, growing bolder by its lawless riot and unobstructed indulgence, has at last, so far united the Northern masses, as to enable them to arm upon the general government with all its power of purse and sword. Two persons have been elected, respectively to the offices of President and Vice President, exclusively by the people of one section of the country, upon a principle hostile to the institutions and domestic policy of the other. Neither of them received an electoral vote in all the fifteen Southern States, and neither could have obtained, in many of them, the political sentiments upon which they are elevated to power, without subjecting himself to the penalties of the local criminal laws. A clearer case of a foreign domination as to us could not well be presented; and that it will be a hostile domination, past occurrences and the circumstances under which they have been elected, forbid us to doubt. That any people having a due appreciation of the principles of liberty, could long submit to such a domination, it is impossible to suppose.

They now tell us, that this election has been conducted according to the forms of the Constitution, and, that therefore, the people of the South should take no exception to the fact. They, who themselves have utterly refused to be bound by that Constitution, now hold it up to us, as a bond to secure us from defending our property and lives against their oppressions.

It is true, Abraham Lincoln is elected President according to the forms of the Constitution; it is equally true, that George the Third was the rightful occupant of the British Throne, yet our fathers submitted not to his authority They rebelled not against the man, because of any defect of his title to the crown, but against the more substantial fact,—the tyranny of his Ministers and Parliament. That power "behind the throne," and which in the name of the throne attempted to deprive them of their liberties is the one with which they grappled. So it is with us. It is not the man, Abraham Lincoln, that we regard, but the power that elevated him to office, and which will naturally maintain a controlling influence in his Administration. And can it reasonably be expected, that men who have totally disregarded their constitutional obligations and proved so dangerous in the administration of their State Governments, will learn moderation by this new gratification of their lust of power and dominion?

When it is considered that the sentiment of hostility to African Slavery is deeply fixed in the minds of the Northern people,—that for twenty five years it has formed a part of their education,—been inculcated in the family circle, and taught to them from the Pulpit, as a principle of their religion, together with the duty of its practical enforcement "everywhere and on every occasion," it must be confessed that there exists but little ground upon which to rest a hope that our rights will be secured to us by the General Government administered at their hands.

This condition of public affairs, as was to have been expected, threatens the most deplorable consequences to the Confederacy. Already, it is rendered more than probable, that several of the Southern States, in the exercise of the mutual rights of nations, will separate from the Federal Union, before the termination of your present Session. Such an occurrence, would present a grave state of facts commanding your most serious and solemn deliberations.

It cannot for a moment be supposed, that we could submit to have the policy of the Abolition party, upon which their candidate for the Presidency has been elected, carried out in his Administration, as it would result in the destruction of our property and the placing the lives of our people in daily peril; and even though this should not be immediately attempted, yet, an effort to employ the military power of the General Government against one of the Southern States, would present an emergency demanding prompt and decided action on our part It can but be manifest that a blow thus aimed at one of the Southern States would involve the whole country in a civil war, the destructive consequences of which to us, could only be controlled by our ability to resist those engaged in waging it.

The civilization of the age, surely, ought to be a sufficient guaranty for the prevention of so great a calamity as intestine war, even though amid political charges of the magnitude of those going on around us. But, should the incoming Administration be guilty of the folly and the wickedness of drawing the sword against any Southern State, whose people may choose to seek that protection out of the Federal Union which is denied to them in it, then we of North Carolina, would owe it to ourselves,—to the liberties we have inherited from our fathers,—to the peace of our homes and families, dearer to us than all governments, to resist it to the last extremity.

Ours is a government of public opinion and not of force; and the employment of military force to control the popular will, would, if successful, result in a galling and inexorable despotism.

The prevention, then, of civil war and the preservation of peace amongst us are the great objects which North Carolina should resolve upon securing, whatever changes the Government may undergo.

In view of the perilous condition of the country, it is in my opinion, becoming and proper that we should have some consultation with those States identified with us in interest and in the wrongs we have suffered; and especially those lying immediately adjacent to us. As any action of ours would of necessity materially affect them, it would be but consistent with the amicable relations that have ever existed between us, to invite them to a consultation upon a question that so deeply affects us all. From a calm and deliberate consideration of the best mode of avoiding a common danger, much good might result and no evil could.

In thus proceeding we would show to the world a disposition to exhaust every peaceable remedy for the solution of our difficulties, and a firm determination to maintain our rights, "in the Union if possible and out of it if necessary!"

Such a step, too, would be but a becoming march of respect to that considerable portion of the people of the non-slave-holding States, who have ever been disposed to acknowledge us as equals in the Union, and who have, on many occasions, gallantly struggled to secure our Constitutional rights.

I therefore, respectfully recommend, that you invite the Southern States to a conference, or such of them as may be inclined to enter into consultation with us upon the present condition of the country. Should such a conference be found impracticable, then I would recommend the sending of one or more delegates to our neighboring States with the view of securing concert of action.

I also think, that the public safety requires a recurrence to our own people for an expression of their opinion. The will of the people once expressed, will be a law of action with all, and secure that unanimity so necessary in an emergency like the present.

I therefore recommend that a Convention of the people of the State be called, to assemble immediately after the proposed consultation with other Southern States shall have terminated.

The subject of our military defences will require your early attention. I would recommend a thorough reorganization of the militia and the enrollment of all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years. With such a regulation our muster roll would contain near a hundred and ten thousand men.

I would also recommend the formation of a corpse of ten thousand volunteers with an organization separate from the main body of the militia, and that they be suitably armed and equipped.

That your proceedings may be conducted in a spirit of harmony and conciliation, and that they will redound to the honor and welfare of North Carolina and our common country, is my fervent desire. JOHN W. ELLIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, Nov. 20th, 1860.

PEOPLE'S PRESS

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1860.

PAY UP.—Persons indebted to us are earnestly requested to call and settle, without delay, as we must have money.

☞ We go to press a day earlier than usual, in order to give the hands in our office an opportunity to observe Thanksgiving-day.

FROM CHARLESTON.—We learn that E. A. Vogler, Esq., of this place, has just received a lot of Groceries and Nails from Charleston, purchased in that city, and taking exchange, &c., into consideration, upon about the same terms as those articles could have been procured in the Northern cities.

This is a step in the right direction.

LATEST FROM RALEIGH.—On Monday, Hon. Geo. Howard was unanimously elected Judge of the Superior Court of the 2nd District.

Hon. J. W. Osborn was also elected Judge of the 6th District.

On the 27th, Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, introduced the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be, and they are hereby instructed to enquire into the expediency of levying a high tax on all Goods, Wares and Merchandise brought into this State from any of the Northern States which have passed the personal Liberty Bill, and thereby nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Thomas said that he would take this opportunity of stating his opinions on the distracting situation of the country—he said that he had conferred with the most intelligent men of his section, and that he would, with them, stand firm in the Union, that the passage of this resolution would touch the North in the right place. He entertained the hope and belief that this glorious Union would yet be preserved.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The Africa arrived yesterday with Liverpool dates to the 10th.

Victor Emmanuel has formally accepted the sovereignty of Naples. Garibaldi has resigned the Dictatorship and gone to his Island home.

BANK SUSPENSIONS.—The suspension is general, we believe universal, (perhaps excepting Georgia,) South of New York, and there the banks are very strong and are making a united effort to avoid suspension.

The Banks in Wilmington and Fayetteville have suspended.

OREGON ELECTION.

ST. JOSEPH, Nov. 26.—Dates from Francisco to the 14th have been received here. News from the election in Oregon says that Lincoln is 250 ahead. Three counties are yet to hear from.

COMMISSIONERS' HALL,
Nov. 24, 1860.

Board met at call of Mayor, all members present. The minutes read and adopted. The ordinance respecting hogs running at large in the streets of the town, was put to the final vote and carried. The mark for such hogs was determined upon by the Board.

Wm. F. Swaim's resignation as patrol received and accepted. Jos. W. Hine and James Fisher appointed patrol for the town until June next.

The Street Commissioner ordered to cut down and sell the dead sycamore trees at the lower end of the town, for the benefit of the corporation.

NORTHERN NULLIFICATION.—The length of the Governor's Message precludes the publication of a communication upon this subject. We alluded to the matter last week, and now, rather than add fuel to the Southern fire, are disposed to pour oil on the troubled water. Watch and wait, and by all means let us not precipitate matters, as a little more time and calm reflection may have a salutary influence both North and South.

Although two-thirds of the Northern States have *practically* nullified the Constitution and the laws of the country, by passing anti-fugitive slave laws and personal liberty bills, (and our correspondent justly holds the Democratic party responsible for permitting the Northern States thus to act,) yet we see gleams of hope of returning justice from our Northern brethren, by the repeal of those obnoxious laws. For instance, from Washington city dates of Nov. 21, we learn that it is "believed there that the Northern States will promptly repeal their obnoxious legislation nullifying the Fugitive Slave act, and will meet Southern delegates in Congress ready to acquiesce in proposing such amendments to the Federal Constitution as will give a satisfactory guarantee to Slave property South of some fixed geographical line. This is believed to be the only solution of the difficulties."

Hear what the Springfield Republican, the great Republican organ of New England acknowledges:

"1st, That the Republican party are *wrong* in passing personal liberty bills; 2d, that these bills are "pernicious," and "*in violation of the Constitution*," *and* "*unjust to the slave States*;" 3d, that the Republican enactments "*mean nullification*," are "*unconstitutional in spirit*, and only fail to be bodily and squarely unconstitutional on Garrison's ground, "*because we* (the Republicans) *have not the courage to go the whole* and nullify the constitution *bodily* and *squarely*; 4th, that these personal liberty laws ought to be *repealed*."

Seeing then these signs of reaction at the North, let us do nothing to impede the progress of the Union ball, North or South, but rather speak kindly to one another, if we desire peace and harmony, when both sections of the country may have been at fault!

Our correspondent puts the "saddle on the right horse," when he says that nullification has had unmolested sway in the North for years, in spite of Democratic Presidents and Democratic Congresses, and holds the Democratic party responsible for all the troubles now upon the country.—He says:

"All these Northern obnoxious anti-fugitive slave laws, are the direct offspring of Democratic misrule! Had Democratic Presidents acted in good faith with their oath of office—had Democratic Congresses acted in equal good faith with their oaths of office, all these obnoxious laws would long since have been declared unconstitutional, or the entire power of the General Government would have been brought into requisition to enforce the fugitive slave law!—To Democratic misrule, therefore, this country is indebted for all the ills that afflict her."

We wish it to be understood, in conclusion, that we deprecate haste and oppose precipitate action. Let us "watch and wait," and if Lincoln as President, should commit any *overt act*, it will be time enough to rebel, and the South will find hosts of friends even in the North, to defend her rights. We are no *submissionists*, neither are we at this time *secessionists!*—For there is no just cause for disunion, and the public mind should not be unnecessarily inflamed.

MORE TROUBLES IN KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Official dispatches just received here, state that Montgomery, the free State bandit, has commenced a war on the government officers in Kansas, particularly the land agents. Gen. Harney has been ordered there to suppress it.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Herald publishes a dispatch dated Fort Scott, 19th, stating that Judge Williams and the officers of the Federal Court had been compelled to fly to Missouri to escape the "jay hawkers" of Montgomery. Samuel Scott, of Linn county, was hung on the 18th inst., and many prominent citizens of the Territory are under arrest, with their fate in doubt. Reynolds' company of U. S. troops were at Fort Scott. In Crawford county, Mr. Choteau and other merchants had removed their goods to Missouri.

The Herald also has a dispatch announcing the rumored burning of Fort Scott, which report is not credited.

THE TROUBLES IN MISSOURI.

A dispatch from Warsaw, Mo., states that hand bills are circulating there, calling the citizens to arms to arrest the raid of the outlaw Montgomery, and his cut-throat followers. A meeting has been held to call on the President for assistance. The Governor of Missouri had taken prompt steps to protect the citizens of the Kansas border. Five men had been murdered by Capt. Montgomery, and others captured and probably killed.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—General Frost's brigade, six hundred men strong, left for the frontier on Saturday.

Large quantities of munitions of war, embracing Sharp's patent carbines, balls, cartridges, rifles, revolvers, muskets, cannon and artillery swords, are being sent to the South.

Mackerel, a choice quality for sale, cheap, at the Salem Confectionery. J. O. HALL.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

On account of the length of the Governor's Message, we must confine ourselves to a very brief synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature, giving those of most interest, only.

Last week we gave partial proceedings of Monday and Tuesday.

In the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Turner of Orange introduced a bill to amend the Constitution; Mr. Slaughter of Hertford a bill to call a convention on the Federal Basis to abolish capitation tax on slaves, and to provide for their taxation according to value, as other species of property. Mr. Street a bill to amend an Act entitled "an Act to establish the Bank of Commerce." All read and ordered to be printed.

On Wednesday we find nothing of much interest.

In the House, on Thursday, "Mr. Ferebee offered resolutions affirming a determination to maintain all our rights *in the Union*, and declaring that the election of a sectional President, however much to be deplored, is not of itself a sufficient cause for dissolving the Union." He made a few remarks, and moved that his resolutions lie on the table, and be printed, so as to give time for calm reflection.

Mr. Hoke offered some counter resolutions, both of which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, of which Judge Person is Chairman;—only one Union man, Mr. Mebane, of Alamance, is said to be on said committee.

Then Dr. Henry, of Bertie, offered a resolution that no disunionist ought to be elected to any office by this Legislature.

On Thursday, Mr. Morehead offered a bill to repeal the 18th section of the 31st chapter of the Revised Code. This bill provides for "the election of Judges from the State at large" instead of from the circuits.

Mr. Avery offered a bill to remit the penalties imposed by law upon the banks in case of suspension.

[On the night of the 21st, the Democratic caucus nominated Mr. Clingman for re-election; the vote stood for Clingman 40, Person 16, Avery 15, and Brown 6,—about 17 being absent. All the present Judges and Solicitors were renominated, including Mr. Settle. Gov. Ellis' Message was also fully endorsed, as we learn from the Raleigh correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.]

In the Commons, on Thursday, the Bank suspension bill passed its three readings, under a suspension of rules, by a nearly unanimous vote.

Thos. Settle, Esq., was re-elected Solicitor of the 4th Circuit without opposition.

On Friday, Mr. Simonton of Iredell offered resolution declaring that while North Carolina would maintain at every hazard her constitutional rights, and strongly condemned the doctrines and deplored the success of the Republican party, she did not deem the result of the late election a cause for separation.

In the Senate, Hon. Bedford Brown after expressing his strong State Rights sentiments, and contending for the right to secede, he declared emphatically, that in his opinion the election of Lincoln and Hamlin was in itself *no cause for secession*, and further, that *there is now no sufficient cause for it.*

Judge Manly, of the Supreme Court was confirmed to-day by a vote of 138 to some 18 or 20 scattering.

In the Senate, Mr. Thomas, of Davidson presented a bill to incorporate the Salem and Thomasville Turnpike Company.

Read first time.

Mr. Morehead a bill for the further relief of the banks and the people. Passed its first reading.

The bill for the further relief of the banks and the people was discussed. Nothing else of much interest.

On Saturday, in the Commons, Committees were announced, for which we have not room.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Erwin introduced a bill providing for a call of a Convention of the people of the State to take into consideration the proper course for the State to pursue in regard to Federal Relations. Referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Avery a bill to authorize the Governor to call a Convention for the same purpose. Referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Avery a bill authorizing the Governor to arm and equip volunteers in the State, and, if necessary, to arm and equip the Militia of the State, and to purchase arms and munitions of war. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

AD VALOREM.—Three bills have been introduced to amend the Constitution in respect to ad valorem.—The last by Mr. Bledsoe of Wake.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.—At the last Rockingham Superior Court, Robert T Williams was sentenced to be hung on the 30th inst., for murder.

TOWN ORDINANCE.

The following Ordinance concerning the streets, was passed at last meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the town of Salem, having at the previous meeting received the concurrent vote of two-thirds of that body.

"No hog, of the age of two months and upwards, shall, after the 15th day of December, 1860, be permitted to run at large in the streets of this town, unless they carry such mark as may be determined upon by the Board of Commissioners as a permit. Such a mark can be obtained by applying and paying 50 cents to the Town Constable, (for the use of the Corporation,) who shall notice the date of every application, in a book kept for that purpose, and will protect one hog for one year from the date of such application.

Any hog, not wearing such mark, shall be taken up by the Town Constable, advertised, and if not redeemed in ten days, the owner paying him $2 as a fine, and 20 cents per day for feeding, shall be sold, one-half to be returned for the use of the town, and one-half to be retained by the Oficer.

By order of the Board of Commissioners,
A. T. ZEVELY, Mayor.
Nov. 30, 1860. 33-tf

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We give this document at length. Read it. We shall give some of the comments of the press on this precious document next week.

See what two leading papers of the State have to say of the message briefly:

The Standard says:

"There are portions of the document to which we earnestly and respectfully object.—We regard portions of it as tending to disunion without good cause, and we fear that the purpose of the Governor is to "precipitate" the State into the same position occupied by South Carolina. We say this after a careful reading of the message. We regret that it is our duty to say it, for we were anxious if possible, to approve the message and the policy recommended in it.

"The Governor recommends, in the first place, a consultation with slaveholding States, and he then recommends that "a Convention of the people of the State be called, to assemble immediately after the proposed consultation with other Southern States shall have terminated." This consultation is to be held thro' commissioners or delegates, to be appointed by the Legislature, and afterwards the people of the State are to be consulted, or rather to be called upon to carry out the programme of disunion which this consultation will propose.—In other words, steps are to be taken to dissolve the Union on account of the election of a President according to the Constitution, and the people are then to be called on, not to direct or control the consultation, "but merely to register and carry out the disunion schemes of the disunion leaders." There it is, fellow-citizens, in plain English. That is the plan of your Governor. He desires to dissolve the Union, but he fears to trust the people with the question. He would agitate and arouse the passions in advance, and commit the honor and the pride of the State to disunion schemes; and then, and only then, would he consult the people of the State in their sovereign capacity, to know what their views are on the most important subjects that have ever engaged their attention. Such is the Democracy of Gov. Ellis—such is the respect which he entertains for his masters, the people of N. C.

"We understand Gov. Ellis as emphatically advising the people of this State to resist the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. He said, 'it is true Abraham Lincoln is elected President according to the forms of the Constitution; it is equally true that George the Third was the rightful occupant of the British throne, yet our fathers submitted not to his authority.' That is, our fathers resisted George the Third, and we should resist Abraham Lincoln. We should resist him without trying him; we should leap violently into the untried scenes of anarchy and revolution simply because a bad man has been chosen President according to the forms of the Constitution. But we deny that George the Third was "the rightful occupant of the British throne." Our fathers fought not only against George the Third but against the doctrine of the Divine right of Kings. Every schoolboy knows this to be so, yet Gov. Ellis tells us that George the Third "was the rightful occupant of the British throne!"

"There are various other points in this disunion document which we will notice hereafter."

The Fayetteville Observer says:

The Governor recommends that the land tax be reduced from 20 cents to 15 cents on the $100 value, and doubtless great credit will be claimed for such a reduction of taxes. But he omitted to tell the people, what is the fact, that very nearly the same amount of taxes will be collected upon lands at 15 cents as heretofore at 20 cents. The reason of this is, that by the former assessment the aggregate value of lands was $98,075,969, whilst under the present assessment it is $127,075,772. Now $98,075,969 at 20 cents yields $196,150, and $127,075,772 at 15 cents will yield $190,612. These may be called "artful dodges" of the Governor.

THE BUSINESS TROUBLES.

One clothing establishment has discharged 1,000 hands; a hat establishment has discharged nearly 1,000; a saddlery firm has reduced its force about 500; and curtailment is very general. At Newark especially, the crisis is severely felt, on account of their extensive connections with the Southern trade. Should there be no improvement, much suffering must ensue among the laboring classes. It is inevitable that all classes of traders suffer from the prevailing panic, unless we except the manufacturers of fire-arms. It would probably be no exaggeration to estimate the number of persons thrown out of employment since election day, at 25,000; a large proportion of whom are young women.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Norris, our large engine builder, has just discharged all his hands, somewhere about 800, for want of business. Conover & Bro., a large shoe house, has failed, with liabilities of $500,000. Things here are in a very gloomy condition.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—It is reported that several produce dealers here have suspended.

Suspensions of Grain Houses.—A despatch from Albany announces the suspension of two or three flour and grain houses there.

The Sectional Troubles.

At a late political meeting at Springfield, Illinois, (Lincoln's home) speeches were made by Senator Trumbull, and others. Great curiosity was felt in regard to what Mr. Trumbull would say, on account of his intimate relations with Lincoln.

He said, *"that Mr. Lincoln, although the candidate of the Republican Party, as Chief Magistrate will neither belong to that nor any other party.—When inaugurated he will be President of the whole country, and will be as ready to defend and protect a State in which he has not received a solitary vote against any encroachment upon its constitutional rights, as the one in which he has received the largest majority.* The Republican party are fortunate that they have it in their power to prove that they have never intended, and do not intend any encroachment upon the rights af any State or one section. The Disunionists see this and say: "Now or never," &c.

Some failures have occurred in Charleston: No opposition has yet openly appeared in any portion of South Carolina to the secession movement.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 21.—Thanksgiving passed off with remarkable quietness. The American Sunday School Union this morning unfurled a white banner, with a palmetto tree, five stars and an open Bible, and the mottoes: "South Carolina dares resist oppression," and "In the name of our God we set up our banner."

Every minister in Charleston preached a secession sermon to-day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The President repeatedly expresses himself against the secession movement, believing that before revolutionary measures are adopted, every constitutional and legal means should be adopted. This, it is believed, will form the basis of the President's Message on the subject in addition to the usual annual message.

MARRIED,

On the 22d inst., in Waughtown, by the Rev. Wm. Turner, Mr. WM. WILBORN to Miss KEZIAH WELCH.

In Davidson, on the 8th inst., by J. Skeen, Esq., Mr. W. C. BURKHEAD to Miss MIRANDAH H. CLODFELTER, all of Davidson.

In Davidson, on the 5th inst., by W. F. Henderson, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN GREEN to Miss ELIZABETH SINK, all of Davidson.

In Davidson, on the 5th inst., by W. F. Henderson, Esq., Mr. H. FRITTS to Miss M. YORKLY, all of Davidson.

1860.] MELLER'S [1860.

CONFECTIONERY AND FANCY TOY STORE.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just received the largest and best selected stock of *FANCY CHINA WARE*, TOYS, PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, &c., ever brought to this market, and at prices which cannot fail to please. FRESH CONFECTIONERIES, PLAIN and FANCY CANDIES, CAKES, &c., of his own manufacture, constantly on hand.

Also a variety of FRUITS, NUTS, RAISINS, JELLIES, PICKLES, SARDINES, &c.

☞ Wedding and other Parties furnished on reasonabte terms. F. W. MELLER.
Salem, Nov. 20, 1860. 32-3m

PISTOLS

JUST RECEIVED AT

F. W. LEINBACH'S

JEWELRY STORE.

Every one should arm himself; the times repuire it!

Smith & Wesson's 7 shot Cartridge Pistol.
Bacon's 6 " " "

This Pistol recently improved by the Bacon Manufacturing Company, is the best arm for accuracy of aim, length of range and durability of service, ever offered to the public. Every pair is warranted.

A ball discharged from this Pistol, will pass through an inch board at 100 yards distance.

CARTRIDGES to fit any Pistol, at the above named place. 32-4w.

Salem Confectionery AND FANCY STORE,

J. O. HALL, Proprietor.

AT the old stand, I have recently received a large and extensive assortment of **Toys, Perfumery, Soaps, China Ware, and Fancy Articles,** which have been selected by me, and purchased at such prices that I can afford and will sell lower than any one else.

I have also a large assortment of

Confectioneries.

Plain and Fancy CANDIES, of my own manufacture, and extra Fancy Candies, purchased at the finest manufactory in the country. Also FRUITS NUTS, SARDINDS, CRACKERS, SEGARS SMOKING TOBACCO, &c., &c.

Fresh Norfolk OYSTERS will be received regularly every week.
Salem, Nov. 23, 1860. 32-tf

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.
March, 1860. 50 tf

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of **Cap, Letter, Note, & Printing Paper.** Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.
May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Glass, Glass, Glass.

I would respectfully draw the attention of all persons, who may be in want of a

Good Article of Glass,

to the large assortment of **all Sizes,** kept constantly on hand at my Store, and I only ask an examination of my prices, to assure all that the Glass sold by me, is THE CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET.

O. A. KEEHLN.
Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14-tf.

NOTICE.

The members of Salem Lodge, No. 36, I.O.O.F., are earnestly requested to attend Lodge Meeting, on Thursday evening the 29th inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m., as business of the utmost importance will be transacted. A. T. ZEVELY, N. G.
Nov. 21, 1860.

PORT FOLIOS

In Great variety at the Bookstore.

GREAT CURIOSITY.

WE have one of the greatest curiosities and most valuable inventions in the known world, for which we want agents everywhere.—Full particulars sent FREE. 32-3w.
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

ALBUMS.

A LARGE and Splendid assortment, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOKSTORE

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.
May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received from the public in the last twenty years in his business, and desires to say that he continues to keep on hand and make to order **FURNITURE** of every description usually called for in this market.

He has also added to his stock a large lot of

COFFINS OF ALL SIZES,

made of the best **Black Walnut, Cherry, Birch** and **Sweet Gum,** which he intends shall compare favorably in style, finish and price with any stock offered in this place.

JOHN D. SIEWERS.
Salem, N. C., June 22, 1860. 10-tf.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1860.

Charles Briets, Administrator of Francis Barnacastle, deceased,
against
George Barnacastle and others, the heirs at law of Francis Barnacastle, deceased.

Petition to sell lands to pay debts of intestate.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George Barnacastle, one of the defendants, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six successive weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of December, 1860; then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him and the cause will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, A. J. Stafford, Clerk of our said Court at office in Winston, on the first Monday of September, 1860. A. J. STAFFORD, c. c. c.
Oct. 19. 26-6w.-padvr. $5.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

The Grover & Baker Machine is simple in construction, easily learned, and with proper management never gets out of order.

The Grover & Baker Machine Hems, Fells, Gathers and Stitches and Fastens its own Seams, thereby saving time and thread.

The Grover & Baker Machine Sews equally well on all Fabricks, from the finest Swiss Muslin, to the heaviest cloth or leather.

The Grover & Baker Machine sews from original Spools without rewinding, and forms a seam unsurpassed for beauty, elasticity and strength.

The Grover & Baker Stitch is the Double Lock Stitch which forms a seam that will not rip even if every fourth stitch is cut. It is the only stitch that survives the washing tub on bias seams.

Read the following Testimony.

"Mrs. Jefferson Davis, presents her compliments to Grover & Baker, and takes pleasure in saying that she has used one of their Machines for two years, and finds it still in good order, makes a beautiful stitch, and does easily work of any kind."—*Washington, D. C.*

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts every body into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I would insist upon Saints Grover & Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*

I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and after four year's trial have no fault to find.—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of S. Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*I. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

The undersigned, Clergymen of various denominations, having purchased and used in our families "Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machine," take pleasure in recommending it as an instrument fully combining the essentials of a good machine. Its beautiful simplicity, ease of management, and the strength and elasticity of its stitch, unite to render it a machine unsurpassed by any in the market, and one which we feel confident will give satisfaction to all who may purchase and use it."

Rev'nds W. P. Strickland, New York; E. P. Rodgers, D. D., Albany, N. Y.; W B Sprague, D. D., Albany, N. Y.; John Cross, Baltimore, Md.; John M'Cron, D. D., Baltimore, Md.; W A Crocker, Norfolk, Va.; John Paris, Norfolk, Va.; C Hankel, D. D., Charleston, S. C.; C A Stegal, Charleston, S. C.; B B Ross, Mobile, Ala.; A A Porter, Selma, Ala.; W D Wilson, D. D., Geneva, N. Y.; W H Curry, A. M., Geneva, N. Y.; I Turnbull Backus, D. D., Schenectady, N. Y.; B W Chidlaw, A. M., Cincinnati, Ohio; W Perkins, Cincinnati, Ohio; I I Mo[illegible]ay, D. D., Cambier, Ohio; Enstein Morbough, Cambridge City, Ind.; Joseph Eldridge, Norfolk, Conn.; Osmond C Baker, Bishop of M. E. Church, Concord, N. H.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D. H Starbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland, Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W. H. Hall, and others.

D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

OFFICES—495 Broadway, N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 249 King St., Charleston; 11 Camp St., N. Orleans; 12[illegible] North Fourth St., St. Louis; 58 West Fourth St., Cincinnati; 171 Superior St., Cleaveland; and at the principal cities and towns in the United States.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Salem, N. C.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS,

AND JUVENILE BOOKS, suitable for presents, at the BOOKSTORE.

Gilt and Rosewood Moulding

For Picture Frames. Frames made to order.—These frames, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others. For sale at the Bookstore.

MILL-WRIGHTING AND MACHINERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Machinery,** on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinks of Mill-building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.

Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

SALEM Almanacs for 1861.

The Farmer's and Planter's Almanac for 1861, is now ready, and can be had, wholesale or retail. It contains the usual calender pages, the Courts of North Carolina, South Carolina, and South Western Virginia, Agricultural and Miscellaneous reading, Recipes and Anecdotes, &c.

Orders thankfully received. Address

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Oct. 1860. SALEM, N. C.

Division of the School Fund.

THE following table exhibits the distributive share of each District in the County of Forsyth of the Common School Fund for the present year.

No. 1	$111	39	No. 18	$115	20	No 35	$ 93	08
" 2	138	62	" 19	104	12	" 36	77	21
" 3	67	42	" 20	125	11	" 37	83	52
" 4	116	03	" 21	81	60	" 38	81	37
" 5	97	97	" 22	67	57	" 39	74	87
" 6	84	86	" 23	67	20	" 40	71	02
" 7	68	78	" 24	79	94	" 41	89	76
" 8	76	05	" 25	123	95	" 42	74	62
" 9	101	80	" 26	73	98	" 43	70	08
" 10	84	64	" 27	95	20	" 44	67	20
" 11	78	97	" 28	67	21	" 45	76	64
" 12	76	62	" 29	67	20	" 46	72	49
" 13	68	90	" 30	79	70	" 47	67	20
" 14	73	20	" 31	90	64	" 48	240	04
" 15	105	24	" 32	67	20	" 49	37	23
" 16	67	20	" 33	57	41	" 50	67	20
" 17	88	32	" 34	90	98	" 51	67	20

The above table exhibits the nett amount due each District; the balances remaining last year being added, and the over drafts subtracted.

J. W. ALSPAUGH, Ch'n B'd Supt's.

Nov. 16, 1860. 31-4w

A CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the Recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage,)

JAS. T. MARSHALL,
Practical Chemist,
No 32, City Buildings, N. York.

☞ *To Persons out of Employment.* ☜

AGENTS WANTED,

In every County of the United States!

TO engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published.

Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every Household in the Land.

☞ To men of enterprize and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

☞ Persons desiring to act as agents will receive promptly by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by addressing

LEARY GETZ & Co., Publishers,
No 224 North Second street, Philadelphia.

SEVEN YEARS!

The seven years of unrivalled success attending the **"Cosmopolitan Art Association,"** have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution, over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables, the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of of any previous year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Any person can become a member by subscribing THREE DOLLARS, for which sum they will receive

1st. The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS."

2d. One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL."

3d. Four admissions, during the season, to

"The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N. Y."

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over

Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art!

comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The Superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled, FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS, is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor, or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

The Art Journal is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage prepaid.

Subscriptions will be received until the evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated Art Journal, pronounced the handsomest magazine in American. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents in stamps or coin. Address,

S. L. DERBY, ACTUARY C. A. A.,
546 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—Subscriptions received and forwarded by S. G. HALL, Agent for Salem, Winston and vicinity, where specimen Engravings and Art Journals can be seen.

SPLENDID GIFTS WITH STANDARD LITERATURE!

WIT! HUMOR! POETRY! BIOGRAPHY!
FACT! TRAVEL! HISTORY! ADVENTURE!
PROSE! FICTION! DEVOTION! AMUSEMENT!

With Books of every standard author, in all the departments of Literature, at Publisher's lowest prices, you can obtain

ELEGANT PRESENTS FROM DUANE RULISON'S

Quaker City Publishing House, Philadelphia,

THE OLDEST PUBLISHING HOUSE IN AMERICA, CONDUCTING THE GIFT BOOK BUSINESS.

The Gift Department has been conducted for the past three years, and in this department this house possesses advantages superior to all others.

Send for a Catalogue coutaining A NEW AND ENLARGED LIST OF SPLENDID GIFTS FOR 1860, EMBRACING

Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for MOTHERS!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for FATHERS!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for SISTERS!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for BROTHERS!
Valuable appropriate GIFTS for SWEETHEARTS!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for LOVERS.
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for WIVES!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for HUSBANDS!

A new edition of the Quaker City Publishing House Catalogue has just been issued, comprising the THE NEW BOOKS,
THE STANDARD BOOKS,
THE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS
IN ALL OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Not an exceptional volume can be found in the entire Catalogue. It is richly worthy the attention of the scholar and general reader. It is

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS

Remember that all Books at DUANE RULISON'S Quaker City Publishing House, are sold as low as any other establishment, and a handsome present, worth from 50 cents to $100, accompanies each book sold.

ALBUMS of all sizes and styles with splendid engravings.
PRESENTATION BOOKS in every beautiful style of binding.
PRAYER BOOKS, Protestant and Catholic.
HYMN BOOKS of all denominations.
POEMS of all authors.
JUVENILE BOOKS in almost endless variety.
BIBLES of all sizes and qualities.

All sold at the lowest prices, and a beautiful gift presented with each Book.

REMEMBER THAT
DUANE RULISON
Guarantees perfect satisfaction to all his patrons.
BEAR IN MIND,

That you can order any Books which are in print and they will be furnished at the publishers prices, and promptly sent to any destination. Each Book accompanied by a Gift worth from 50 cents to $100.

MONEY MAY BE SENT AT MY RISK by LETTER, provided the instructions given in my Catalogue are complied with. But the best and safest mode to remit is by draft on Philadelphia or New York, made payable to my order.

☞ Those who will act as AGENTS,

Will please send for a Catalogue which contains inducements not to be excelled by any other establishment, with full directions and particulars.

Address all orders to

DUANE RULISON,
Proprietor of the Quaker City Publishing House,
No. 33 South Third Street,
Philadelphia, Pa

Scuppernong & Flower's WINE.

A Pure article, made by Stanley, Smith & Co., Whiteville N. C. [J. B. Stanley, A. Smith, and A. J. Butner.]

We can guaranty these to be unadulterated Wines, &c.

A fresh supply received and for sale at

BONER & CRIST'S.

May 11, 1860, 4-tf.

N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Sec'y and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, ex officio.
John R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, J. R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, Kemp. B. Battle Geo Little James M. Towles, Raleigh; James E. Hoyt, Washington; Alexander Mitchel, Newbern; Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington; John M. Jones, Edenton; Geo. W. Charles, Elizabeth City; John Ramsay, Plymouth; J. W. Harrel Murfreesboro; H B, Williams, Charlotte; Geo. A. Smith, Milton; A. W. Steele, Fayetteville; Joseph White, Anson County; Joshua Boner, Salem; A. T. Summey, Asheville.

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent, per annum on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y,
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1859. 13—

HAMBLETON SHEPPERD, ATTORNEY AT LAW

Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.

(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y,

$3,000! $3,000

ONWARD.

AGENTS WANTED—Either Ladies or Gentlemen—learned or unlearned, to embark in a genteel, honorable and MONEY MAKING business by which they can realize from $2,000 to 3,000 a year, at home or elsewhere. All you have to do, is to write to me, giving the name of your Post-office, County and State, and by return mail I will send you the particulars of this new business. Address (inclosing stamp)

FRANK E. G. LINDSEY, Proprietor.
Holston, Washington Co., Virginia,
March 23d 1860. 49-6m

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the DRUG STORE.

ALBUMS.

A LARGE and Splendid assortment, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

NO BLANKS!

GRAND ALL-PRIZE SCHEME.

FOR DECEMBER, 1860.

Georgia State Lottery,

M'KINNEY & CO., Managers.

Authorized by Special Act of Legislature.

Every Ticket a Prize.

CAPITAL PRIZE

$60,000.

Whole Tickets $10. Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

To be Drawn each Saturday in

1860.

In the City of Savannah, Ga.

Class 100 to be Drawn Dec. 1.
Class 101 do do 8.
Class 102 do do 15.
Class 103 do do 22.
Class 104 do do 29.

Magnificent Scheme.

1 Prize of	$60,000	is	60,000	1 Prize of	1 000 is 1.000
1 Prize of	10 000	is	10 000	2 "	500 are 1 000
1 "	9.060	is	9,060	2 "	400 are 800
1 "	5.000	is	5,000	2 "	300 are 600
1 "	4,000	is	4,000	2 "	200 are 400
1 "	3.000	is	3.000	100 "	100 are 10.000
1 "	2,000	is	2000	100 "	75 are 7 500
1 "	1,500	is	1,500	100 "	50 are 5.000
25,000 Prizes of			$8		$200,000
25,000 Prizes of			$2		$50,000

50,365 prizes amt'g to $375,000

WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTH.

CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of packages of ten whole tickets $60
" " " half tickets 30
" " " quarter " 15
" " " eighth " 7 50

THE GOLD MINE!!

ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS.

A SPLENDID DRAWING ON THE

THREE NUMBER PLAN!!

Which takes place every Wednesday & Saturday.

1 Capital Prize of		$25,000
1 Prize of		6,000
1 Prize of		4,000
1 Prize of		2,276
1 Prize of		2,171
40 Prizes of	175 are	7,000
40 Prizes of	125 are	5,000
40 Prizes of	112 50 are	4,500
162 Prizes of	100 are	16,200
65 Prizes of	25 are	1,625
65 Prizes of	20 are	1,300
65 Prizes of	10 are	56,320
65 Prizes of	15 are	975
65 "	10 are	650
4,810 Prizes of	9 are	43,290
27,040 "	5 ere	135,200
43,680 "	1 are	43.680,
76,076 Prizes amounting to		$296,696

WHOLE TICKETS $5.

Shares in proportion.

In ordering tickets or certificates, enclose you money to our address for tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for tickets or certificates, by mailor express, to be directed to

McKINNEY, & CO.
SAVANNAH GA.

P. A. WILSON & CO'S Clothing Emporium!

Opposite South West Corner of the Court House Square.

THE Proprietors of this establishment take occasion to announce to the public that their splendid supply for

Spring and Summer, 1860,

is now in, and that they are prepared to accomodate their friends and customers in a most complete and satisfactory style. We have on hand every article that is necessary for a gentleman's outfit, consisting of the latest styles of **Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, &c.,** made in the very best manner, and offered at the most reasonable prices. In fact we offer the most favorable inducements to cash buyers, or prompt time customers, and an examination of our stock is all that is necessary to prove it. Call and see.

☞ We have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., from which we are prepared to make to measure any garment desired, in the neatest and best style.

☞ A lot of Fries' celebrated Salem Jeans constantly on hand.

We tender our thanks tor the patronage heretofore bestowed and would be pleased to increase our sales.

PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for Work or Goods, at the highest market prices.

☞ Interest will be charged on all accounts standing longer than six months.

P. A. WILSON, & CO.

Winston, April 20, 1860. 1-tf

Em'l Reich's Shoes, AT THE BOOK STORE

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of **LADIE'S SHOES,** of his own manufacture, at the **Salem Book Store,** where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.

March 16, 9860. 48-tf.

Varnishes! Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought to the market, consisting of

No. 1. COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country

Call at the SALEM DRUG-STORE.

HACKS HACKS!!

THE subscriber has on hand a few **HACKS** which he will sell cheap.

A. T. ZEVELY

Salem, Sept. 9, 1859.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

INKS, Black, Red and Blue. Indelible Ink, at the DRUG STORE.

BIBLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOKSTORE

50,000 Copies already Sold.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER AND COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS,

BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up partnership papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.

It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

It Tells You The Laws for the collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.

It Tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the insolvent laws of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord & Tenant.

It Tells You What constitutes Libel and Slander and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the wife's right in property, Divorce and Alimony.

It Tells You The Law for Mechanic's Leins in every State, and the Naturalization Laws of this Country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The Law Concerning Pensions and how to obtain one, and the Pre-Emption laws to Public Lands.

It Tells You The Law for Patents, and mode of proceedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments and Table of Fees.

It Tells You How to make your Will and how to Administer on an Estate, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of Law Terms in general use, and explains to you the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers of both the General and State Goverments.

It Tells You How to keep out of Law, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid to every Farmer, Every Mechanic, Every Man of Business, and every body in every State, on the receipt of $1 00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men every where, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,

No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

What Everybody Wants.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR:

CONTAINING

SIMPLE REMEDIES, EASILY OBTAINED, FOR THE CURE OF DISEASE IN ALL FORMS BY

PROF. HENRY S. TAYLOR, M. D.

It Tells You How to attend upon the sick, and how to cook for them; how to prepare Drinks, Poultices, &c., and how to guard against infection from contageous diseases.

It Tells You Of the various diseases of children, and gives the best and simplest mode of treatment during Teething, Convulsions, Vaccination, Whooping cough, Measles, &c.

It Tells You The symptoms of Croup, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Diarrhœa, Worms, Scalled Head, Ringworm, Chickenpox, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Fever and Ague, and Bilious, Yellow, Typhus, Scarlet and other Fevers, and gives you the best and simplest remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The syptoms of influenza, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Erysipelas, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Cholera Morbus, Malignant Cholera, Small Pox, Dysentery, Cramps, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Liver, and the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Plourisy, Mumps, Neuralgia, Apoplexy, Paralysis, the various diseases of the Throat, Teeth, Ear and Eye, and the best remedies for their cure.

Its Tells You The symptoms of Epilepsy, Jaundice, Piles, Rupture, Diseases of the Heart, Hemorrhage, Venereal Diseases and Hydrophobia, and gives the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The best and simplest treatment for Wounds, Broken Bones and Dislocations, Sprains, Lockjaw, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Ulcers, Whitlows, Boils, Scurvey, Burns and Scrofula.

It Tells You Of the various diseases peculiar to Women, and gives the best and simplest remedies for their cure, together with many valuable hints for the preservation of the health.

The work is written in plain language, free from medical terms, so as to be easily understood while its simple recipes may soon save you many times the cost of the book. It is printed in a clear and open type; is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to your address, neatly bound and postage paid, on the receipt of $1 00.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,

No. 176. Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa

100,000 Pounds RAGS WANTED!

Hunt up your Rags!
Bring your Rags!!
Send your Rags!!!

For Rags we Must Have!

THE highest prices will be given, in Goods Sheetings, Wrapping-Paper, or the Cash, as may be desired. H. K. THOMAS.

Winston, N. C., March 23, 1860. 49-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL. SALEM, N. C.

MILES FOY, *Proprietor.*

THIS well known House is open for the accommodation of the public; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to business, with an eye to the wants and comfort of his customers, the attendance of faithful servants, a well supplied table, neat rooms, and well provided stables, to merit and receive a goodly share of the patronage of the traveling public.

☞ STAGES and HACKS pass daily to and from Hih Point, and tri weekly westward.

Give ghim a call, and satisfy yourselves.

May 4, 1860. 6-3m

1860.

Now is the time to Subscribe

FOR THE

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

The Best Talent in the South

IS WRITING FOR IT.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, published every Saturday, at Augusta Georgia, acknowledged to be the "best family paper in the South," contains in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of choice reading matter, devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern Literature, Agriculture and Arts.

☞ Subscribers are presented semi-annually, with an Index, or Table of Contents.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum.

Address, JAMES GARDNER.
Augusta, Georgia.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1860

John A. Bonnett.
Lewis Berry
Spencer Boyden.
Mrs. Emma O. Bonchelle.
Elisha Bodenhamer.
Miss Mary Conrad.
Adam Clodfelter.
M. S. Cook.
John H. Edwards 2
Miss Rebecca Jane Fulp.
John W. Greene.
F. Gardner.
L. F. Groebl.
Augustus Gwynn.
S. R. Gray.
Tom Hagin.
Miss Eveline Holder.
Japeath Hill.
Isaiah L. Jones.
Mrs. L. E. London.
S. D. A. Mock.
S. Manning.
David Newlin.
Miss Sarah M. Peddycord.
M. L. Peacock.
Lucinda Pfaff.
Michael Reed 2
Miss Ruth N. Spiece.
C. R. Staley.
Bernhard Schmid.
Miss Martha Thomas
J. T. Tice.
Andrew Teague.
B. G. Worth.
Spencer S. Wagoner.
Miss Wright.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1860

Howard Association, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment: for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphillis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dyspensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes, FREE OF CHARGE. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* [Feb 6-1y

DEROSSET, BROWN & CO.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

BROWN, DEROSSET & CO.,

NEW YORK.

Commission Merchants.

☞ Sole Agents at Wilmington for Reeso's Manipulated Guano, and W. Whitelock & Co.'s Superphosphate of Lime.

☞ Importers of pure Peruvian and other Guanos. Land Plaster, &c.,

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton and other Produce.

April 22, 1859. 1y. pd.

JAMES M. EDNEY,

General Purchasing and

Commission Merchant,

AND DEALER IN

Pianos, Melodeons, Pumps, Safes Sewing Machines, &c.,

PUBLISHER of "Cherokee Physician," "Chronology of North Carolina," "Southern Bishops," Hickory Nut Falls," &c., &c.

SOLE Proprietor of the "AMERICAN PUMP," raising Water in all depths under 150 feet by hand

Drawings and Prices sent free.

147 Chambers Street, New York.

Commission for Buying and Forwarding, two and a half per cent.

References.

McPheeters Ghesilin and John B. Odom, Esq., Va.; John Baxter and Rev. W. G. Brownlow, Tenn.; Hon. T. L. Jones, Newport, Ky.; Brown and McMillan, Washington, Texas; D. R. McAnally, D. D., St. Louis; Rev. C. C. Gilespie, N. Orleans; J. W. Stoy, Esq., Charleston, S. C.; Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. J. W. Ellis, Hon. David L. Swain and Chas. F. Deems, D. D., North Carolina; Myatts & Toller, Ala.; &c., &c.

Sept. 16, 1859.

COXE'S Sparkling Gelatine, HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, FINE EXTRACT for the Handkerchief, FINE SOAP, &c., &c.,

For sale at the Drug Store

Salem Feb. 19. 49-tf n

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, at the Drug Store.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS and Lyon's Kathairon, at the Drug Store.

Pink Powders, at the Drug Store.

Rags! Rags!!

R. L. PATTERSON will give 3 cents per pound, CASH, for all good Cotton and Linen Rags delivered at his Mills in Salem.

Salem N. C. Nov. 4, 1859 30

Flavoring Extracts at the Drug Store.

FISS GINGER to be had on reasonable terms by calling at the Drug Store

FINE HAIR, HAT, & CLOTH BRUSHES, at the Drug Store.

BAY RUM, at the Drug Store.

Yeast Powders, Soda, Saleratus, &c., at the DRUG STORE.

Hoofland's Bitters at the Drug Store.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S

Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fever. Indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis* and *Derangement of the Stomach*, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the *intermittent type*, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Boner & Crist, Salem; R. Gray, Winston; W P. Healy, Kernersville; J. W. Thomas & Son Thomasville, and by all merchants.

At wholesale by Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond; N. F. Rives & Co., Petersburg; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk.

WOOD, EDDY & Co's LOTTERIES!

AUTHORIZED BY THE STATES OF DELAWARE, MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY,

Drawn daily, in public, under the superintendence of Commissioners, in Wilmington, Del., and St. Louis, Missouri

Prices vary from $2 to $100,000!

TICKETS FROM $2 to $99!

☞ Circulars, giving full explanation, and the Schemes to be drawn, will be sent, free of expense, by addressing

WOOD, EDDY & Co., Wilmington, Del.
or WOOD, EDDY & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

SAPONIFIER,

Or concentrated lye, by which soap can be made of the best quality for 2 cents a gallon, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

FINE Extracts and Perfumery of all kinds just received at the Drug Store, among which are Frangipani, or everlasting perfume, Golden Dew Drop, Upper Ten, Musk Cologne, Prairie Flower Cologne, &c., &c.

For the Hair.—Bardoline for making the hair curl beautifully, Hungarian Pomatum, Black Pomatum, Hair Restcrer, &c., &c.

White Diamond Soap, Honey Soap, and Ladie's Soap.

For the Complexion.—Magnolia Tablet, Lemon Rouge, &c.

Aromatic Cachou, for imparting an agreeable fragrance to the breath.

INKS.—Blue Black, Black, and Red. Call and see.

TO PHYSICIANS.

A FRESH supply of Medicines just received. Send on your orders to A. T. Zevely, at the Salem Drug Store.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 12th, 1859.

GEORGE HUMMEL'S ESS. COFFEE, for sale at the Drug Store.

BLANKS

of all kinds for sale at this Office on reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended

L. V. BLUM